

XVII. *Descriptions of New Genera and Species of Heteromera.* By FREDERICK BATES.

[Read 2nd November, 1868.]

The insects described in this paper belong to the following families and genera :—

Fam. TENEBRIONIDÆ.....	Gen. <i>Aryenis</i> , (n. g.). <sup>1</sup>
	<i>Goniadera</i> , Perty.
	<i>Ædiatoria</i> , (n. g.).
CISTELIDÆ .....	<i>Chromomœa</i> , Pascoe.
LAGRIIDÆ.....	<i>Xenostethus</i> , (n. g.).

In addition to which, three other genera of *Tenebrionidæ* are proposed, namely, *Chorasmius*, *Æmymonæ*, and *Gamaurus*.

Fam. TENEBRIONIDÆ.

Sub.-Fam. Tentyriinæ.

ARYENIS, n. g. (Pl. XV. fig. 1).

Taking *Orbignianus* as the type of Guérin's genus *Evaniosomus*, the present genus differs from it in the following particulars: *form* more elongate, slender, depressed: anterior margin of the *mentum* crenulate, not denticulate, *mandibles* much thinner, less strongly curved, and less deeply cleft, at their extremity: *epistoma* less contracted anteriorly: *head* narrower, less robust, a little more contracted behind, with the neck a little longer and thinner: *eyes* larger, more prominent, transverse, approximate beneath: *antennæ* elongate, slender; the joints gradually becoming of a more cylindrical form as the extremity is approached: joint 3 longer than 2 or 4: 5-10 elongate, subequal: 11 scarcely longer than 10, gradually attenuated to the apex, which is somewhat obtusely pointed: *prothorax* narrow, subcylindrical: *scutellum* much larger: *elytra* elongate, slender, but little convex, flattened or depressed on the discs, not suddenly declivous behind, not carinate; very gradually widened to beyond the middle, thence gradually contracted to the apex: *epipleural fold* subvertical, sinuous—but not arched—broad at the shoulders or base, then suddenly contracted, and continuing moderately narrow to the hind extremity:

*metasternum elongate*: epimera of the mesothorax oblique, triangular, not sublinear; prosternal process terminating behind in a small, compressed, pointed tubercle: *legs* and *tarsi* much more slender, the hind tibiae sinuous.

This genus will form the type of a new section or "group" in the subfamily: distinguished from its allies by its elongate, slender, and depressed form: its large transverse eyes, approximate beneath: subcylindrical prothorax—the pronotum being confounded with its parapleuræ: long, narrow, depressed elytra—not suddenly declivous behind; elongate metasternum; and simple epistoma. From Thomson's genus *Evelina* (Musée Scientif. p. 22)—which must be nearly related—it may at once be distinguished by its *hexagonal mentum*, *large transverse eyes*, and *triangular intercoxal process*. The *Evaniosomus procerus*,\* Erichson, (Archiv. 1847, I. p. 113) has also some points of resemblance to *Aryenis*, but the form of the eyes, prothorax, elytra, &c., are quite distinct.

An example of the present genus stands labelled in the Lafertéan collection "*Isotoma rufescens*," an insect included by Dejean in the old family *Trachelides*, Lat., and there is certainly some excuse for so placing it, as in its head contracted behind into a neck; its somewhat protuberant anterior coxæ; large, approximate eyes; and slim and elegant habit—it is marvellously like some species of the genus *Statira*.

*Aryenis rufescens*, n. sp. (Pl. XV. fig. 1).

Length  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lines; entirely (save the eyes which are more or less black) of an uniform pale rufous or yellowish ferruginous, with the palpi a little paler; shining; mentum rather strongly, but not closely, punctured; epistoma much produced anteriorly, confounded with the front; head with the long slender carina, or supra-orbital ridge, within each eye, as in *Evaniosomus*, but slighter and fainter; somewhat strongly rugose-punctate

\* I think this species generically distinct from *Evaniosomus* by its differently formed antennæ, having joint 3 decidedly longer than 2 or 4: its non-carinate elytra: the epipleural fold broadest at the shoulders, not arched nor expanded in the middle; its subelongate metasternum; the subtriangular form of the epimera of its mesothorax, &c. I propose to name it *Chorasmius*. (See Pl. XV. fig. 2).

between the eyes, the punctures very elongate; neck and epistoma very sparingly and finely punctate; prothorax long, narrow, subcylindrical, moderately convex; squarely truncate at each extremity, with the margins very finely and slightly reflexed; somewhat closely—save down the median line—and evenly punctured, the flanks more sparingly so; faintly impressed down the median line, and with two ill-defined depressions at each side, near the base; scutum of the mesothorax closely punctured; scutellum large, subpentagonal, smooth, thickened at the sides; elytra elongate, narrow, flat on the discs, with a slight callosity on each side of the suture, at the base; as broad again as the prothorax at the base, which is somewhat arcuately emarginate, and thickened; shoulders broadly rounded, sinuous at the sides, with the edges, especially towards the base, reflexed; slightly widening behind the middle, thence gradually and somewhat sinuously contracted to the apex, which is pointed; the sutural margin slightly raised and thickened; vaguely, especially at the base, punctate-striate; the sutural and marginal striæ meeting at the apex of the elytra and enclosing the remainder; interstices nearly flat, irregularly punctate; epipleural fold faintly rugulose towards the base; underside and abdomen very glossy; finely, but not closely, punctured; legs and antennæ rather strongly punctured, the terminal joints of the latter very finely pubescent: thighs clavate or incrassate; tarsi beneath fringed with short spinose hairs, with others, scattered and decumbent, above; first joint of the posterior pair longer than the last.

*Hab.*—Pampas of the Argentine Republic.

It is just possible the above species may be identical with the *Statyra unicolor* (Blanch. in d'Orbig. Voy. Amer. merid. p. 199), but his description is too short and vague to enable me to decide this point; judging from the figure given in his work (pl. 15, fig. 2), this species has the prothorax more elongate, and the callosities at the base of the elytra much less pronounced.

I have recently acquired another species from Peru, belonging to this group, which will not accord with any genus yet published; I hesitate to describe it as I dread unnecessarily to multiply the number of genera, and should be glad of assistance, by the loan of specimens and otherwise, so as to enable me properly, if possible, to define the limits of the genera in this interesting group.

## Sub.-Fam. TENEBRIONINÆ.

Gen. GONIADERA, Perty, Del. Anim. Artic. Brasil, p. 62;  
Lacord. Genera, v. p. 391.

*Goniadera interrupta*, n. sp. (Pl. XV. fig. 3).

Length  $5\frac{3}{4}$  lines:—entirely dull bluish black; legs, antennæ, and undersurface deep shining black; labial palpi bright red, the maxillary and labrum dark castaneous: this latter punctured, and with a few longish hairs; epistoma also with a few longish hairs, very short, but little thickened, broadly emarginate in front, and—together with the head—very coarsely and irregularly rugose-punctate; the impression separating it from the front well marked, broad, smooth in the middle; head short, transverse, the space behind the eyes much abbreviated, so that the hind angle of the eye nearly touches the furrow separating the head from the neck: this latter cellulose-punctate above, more strongly so on the middle than on the sides; antennæ rather short, moderately stout, and setulose, the terminal joints closely punctured, and—especially the last—pubescent; joint 2 very short and very broad; 3 longer than the following, obconic; 4-10 sub-cylindrical, becoming very gradually broader; 11 large, robust, ovoid; prothorax broader than long, but little convex; the surface rough with irregular, sub-conical, polished tubercles, and having a few short, scattered, squamose hairs; anterior margin squarely truncate in the middle: the dilated sides produced in front, and forming large prominent angles, reflexed and sub-acute; sides strongly rounded a little before the middle, thence contracted in a curve to the base, which has its margin squarely truncate in the middle, its angles broadly, obliquely, and triangularly excised and pointed; \* the attenuated lateral margins rather broad, especially from the middle to the front, somewhat reflexed, their edges tuberculate; scutellum large, gradually arched behind, rugose-punctate; elytra rather short, convex, rather strongly declivous behind, broader than the prothorax at the base, which is slightly but broadly emarginate;

\* In some species of *Goniadera* the base of the thorax is thus formed, in others the hind angles are obliquely truncate.

shoulders somewhat prominent but rounded, gradually widening to three-fourths their length, thence sinuously contracted to the apex, which is somewhat acute; lateral edges sharp, strongly sinuous, tuberculate on their basal fourth; on each elytron a row of variously sized tubercles down by the suture, extending to the extreme apex, the tubercles becoming linear-elongate as they approach the hind extremity; besides this, there are nine more or less strongly interrupted, elevated, polished lines or ridges; 2, 4, 6 and 8 being the most continuous; 2 and 6 are united near the hind extremity, and enclose 3, 4 and 5; 1, 3, 5 and 7 are much broken up, consisting of but distant elongate tubercles, and row 9, which is submarginal, is much abbreviated at each end, and consists of small sub-elongate tubercles; the intervals are pitted with large shallow punctures, much more strongly and closely so on the epipleuræ or inflexed sides of the elytra, and have a few short scattered squamose hairs, more plentifully distributed at the hind extremity; the epipleural fold is strongly sinuous, sub-horizontal in the apical half, suddenly expanded near the hind extremity, and very deeply and closely punctured, especially at the base; parapleuræ, sides of sterna, and sides of abdomen, sparingly impressed with large coarse punctures; cheeks and head beneath, coarsely rugose-punctate; thighs and tibiæ compressed, impunctate, the former attenuated at the base, and all simple; the fore tibiæ are very slightly curved, somewhat thickened within, close to the apex, in the form of a broad blunt tooth, and fringed with short hairs; the intermediate and hind tibiæ are very slightly sinuous, with the apex of the latter acutely produced within; save the anterior (on which two very short spurs may be detected) the tibiæ are without spurs; the prosternal process terminates behind in a small compressed point.

*Hab.*—Pebas, in Peru; collected by Mr. Hauxwell.

It is with considerable hesitation (hence the lengthy description) that I include the above species in the genus *Goniadera*, there being a decided *tendency* in the penultimate joint of the tarsi to assume the sub-bilobed form characteristic of the next sub-family—the *Heterotarsinæ*: in this respect, as well as in the sub-tuberculate surface of its prothorax and elytra, the spurless tibiæ,\*

\* In the genus *Anædus*, the tibiæ, contrary to the statement of Lacordaire, are all visibly spurred.



the head shortened behind the eyes, and some other minor points, it considerably approaches the genus *Phymatodes*,\* and must, I think, be considered as a link connecting the two sub-families. The antennæ in this species have the second joint *very strongly* transverse; the terminal robust, ovoid, and not, as in *Phymatodes*, elongate and sub-cylindrical; the prothorax, moreover, and the form of the labium and the maxillary palpi are different from that genus, and more closely resemble the corresponding parts in *Goniadera*.

The *Goniadera cariosa* (Dej. Cat.), judging from an example so named in the Lafertéan collection, has the penultimate joint of the tarsi as strongly expanded beneath the claw joint as in the genera *Anædus* and *Lyprops*, and should form the type of a distinct genus† of the sub-family *Heterotarsine*; the whole group, however, yet requires a very careful study on a large number of species, when, probably, it will be found necessary to erect the species just described into a distinct genus.

Another new genus, or sub-genus, will be an insect recently received from Mr. Hauxwell from Pebas, in Peru: it is very closely allied to *Phymatodes* (having quite a similar habit), but is at once separable by the remarkable form of the antennæ, which are shorter and stouter, the joints becoming gradually shorter and wider; 6-10 are *strongly transverse*; 11 large (but shorter than in *Phymatodes*), and strongly bent or arched; 3, 4, 5 are flattened on the under side, and 6-10 are not only thus flattened, but are concave, or *very broadly channelled* along their length, beneath. Only a single example, a ♂, of this insect has been received (I have seen another

\* In which, also, the penultimate joint of the tarsi only *approaches* the sub-bilobed form, and cannot be considered as at all *expanded* beneath the claw joint. Mr. Pascoe has proposed (Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. ix. 142, n.) the name *Phymatestes*, in lieu of *Phymatodes*, the latter having been pre-occupied.

† Readily distinguishable from *Phymatodes* (irrespective of its much smaller size and different habit) by the character already mentioned, and by its remarkably slender labial palpi; the second joint of the maxillary elongate, slender, and curved at the base; and by its spurred tibiae:—from *Phobelius* by the latter character, and by its simple hind thighs:—from *Anædus* by the base of its prothorax being squarely truncate, with the angles simple, and by its jet-black, shining, deeply crenate-striate elytra:—and from *Lyprops* (*Oligorus*, Dej. Cat.) by this last character, as well as by its transverse prothorax, and short broad elytra. I propose to name the genus *Æmymone*, and purpose soon to describe it in detail.

species, collected by my brother on the Amazons), which I propose soon to describe under the name of *Gamaeus Hauawellii*.

*ÆDIATORIX*, n. g. (Pl. XV. fig. 4).

Closely related to *Goniadiera*, from which it differs in having the *mentum*\* shorter, wider, and cordiform; the *labium* shorter and broader, with the anterior angles more strongly rounded; the *maxillary palpi* shorter and stouter, with the second joint broadly and very obliquely truncate and somewhat angular within, the third slightly arcuate and angularly produced at the apex within; *head*, behind the eyes, broader and *squarer*; *epistoma* longer, decidedly and broadly emarginate in front, and but little thickened; *antennæ* shorter (not attaining the length of the prothorax), stouter, the joints becoming very gradually wider as they approach the extremity; last joint very robust, and broadly rounded at the apex; *prothorax* decidedly longer than broad; squarely truncate at each extremity; moderately rounded at the sides, which are somewhat sharply crenulate at their edges; a little contracted in front and behind; the fore angles forming nearly right angles, the hind obliquely truncate; *elytra* much flatter, and consequently less declivous behind, less expanded behind the middle, a little more rounded at the shoulders, much less sinuous at the lateral margins; *epipleural fold* sub-horizontal; *prosternal process* terminating behind in a small triangular point; fore and hind thighs somewhat strongly incrassate, the former with a small oblique tooth near the base; the latter with a broad triangular tooth near the apex; intermediate thighs compressed, expanding from the base, with a broad blunt tooth near the extremity; all the tibiæ compressed and angular, without visible spurs; the anterior arched and acutely produced at the apex within; the intermediate strongly curved at the base, then expanded, and somewhat sinuous, to the extremity; the posterior so sharply and strongly curved, or bent, at the base that they might be said to be *hooked*, then expanded and sinuous to the apex, with an irregular row of sharp

\* In all the species of *Goniadiera* examined by me, the *mentum* is convex, a little longer than wide, broadly emarginate in front, the fore angles somewhat rounded, the sides strongly rounded anteriorly, and very strongly contracted at the base; and not, by any means, "quadrangulaire ou trapézoïforme et tronqué en avant," as given by M. Lacordaire.

teeth along their inner side; first joint of the posterior tarsi much shorter, relatively, than in *Goniadera*. The abdomen is wanting in the only example I possess of this insect; but, judging from the notch in the posterior margin of the metasternum, the *intercoxal process* would be short, broad, and rounded in front, as in *Goniadera*.

This insect must be somewhat related to the species from Java mentioned by M. Lacordaire in his "Genera," vol. v. p. 392 note, which that author says is a *true Goniadera*; our insect, however, is abundantly distinct from that genus in its differently formed head, antennæ, and prothorax; in its much flatter elytra, with the epipleural fold sub-horizontal; and in its peculiarly constructed legs. In the form of its maxillary palpi *Ædiatorix* very nearly approaches the genus *Phymatodes*.

*Ædiatorix Jansoni*, n. sp. (Pl. XV. fig. 4).

Length  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lines:—elongate, depressed; upper surface, antennæ, and legs uniformly dark-brown; opaque; more or less coated with, apparently, a gummy substance, probably derived from its living in decomposed woody matter; underside, as much of it as is left exposed, deep black, glossy: epistoma pitchy-red, closely and coarsely punctured: head and prothorax strongly, coarsely, and somewhat reticulately corrugate; on the latter, the elevated portions are, here and there, highly polished; scutellum elongate, sinuous at the sides, pointed behind, and with a few large coarse punctures on the disc, the margins being smooth and polished; on each elytron are four very fine, sharp, smooth costæ or ridges; the first and fourth uniting near the apex of the elytra, the second abbreviated behind, the fourth abbreviated in front, the third mounting to, and turning, the shoulders, and nearly joining the first and fourth at their junction, near the hind extremity of the elytra; there is also another ridge, short and oblique, at each side of the scutellum; the intervals are broad, flat, or slightly concave; finely shagreened with minute granules, and studded with small punctures, somewhat irregularly arranged in three rows on each interval; suture elevated, smooth; epipleural fold, parapleuræ, and sides of sterna minutely granulose, and with a few scattered punctures, the first-mentioned being punctured only at the base, and by a single row down by the outer margin; legs



and antennæ covered with large, rounded or oblong impressions, the narrow elevated lines dividing them giving to the whole surface a somewhat cellulose appearance ; the antennæ hispid.

*Hab.*—Java.

I dedicate this remarkable insect to my friend E. W. Janson, Esq.

Fam. CISTELIDÆ.

Gen. CHROMOMÆA.

Pascoe, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 490.

With reference to the note, *ante*, p. 272, I may remark that the genus *Licymnius* is quite distinct from *Chromomæa*. I doubt whether the specimen of *Licymnius foveicollis*, from which the description at pp. 271, 272, was drawn, is a male ; and must wait for other specimens before I can decide this point.

1. *Chromomæa Pascoei*, n. sp.

♂. Length  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lines ; pubescent ; labrum, base and tip of mandibles, head, prothorax, scutellum, and elytra deep shining black ; the elytra with a longitudinal yellow stripe, which, curving inwards from the shoulders, becomes gradually attenuated behind, and dies out before reaching the apex ; eyes prominent ; head rather strongly, and somewhat rugosely, punctured ; labrum sparingly punctured, and with a few long hairs ; prothorax elongate, sub-cylindrical, scarcely narrowed in front, hind angles narrowly rounded ; somewhat depressed above, finely and closely punctured ; with the usual large fovea on the middle of the base, within the margin ; and another, obscure and smaller, at each side ; scutellum large, transverse, punctured, broadly rounded behind ; elytra half as wide again as the prothorax at the base, which is bisinuate ; flattened above, rounded at the shoulders, and, from thence, gradually tapered to the apex, which is narrowly rounded ; punctate-striate : the punctures not approximate ; save the sutural one, which is very strongly impressed, these striæ are abbreviated behind, and gradually die out as they approach the sides of the elytra ; the intervals, save the two nearest the suture,

are flat, and finely but not closely punctured; lateral margins reflexed; underside deep shining black, finely punctured, pubescent; legs yellow, with the apical half of all the thighs, and the base and apex of all the tibiae, black; palpi, and three first joints (save the tip of the third) of the antennae, reddish; tips of the former dusky, remaining joints of the latter black; tarsi dusky red.

The hind thighs are strongly compressed, and are expanded in the middle within, into a very broad blunt tooth; the tibiae are all strongly keeled externally, the anterior feebly sinuous, the posterior very strongly sinuous or twisted, completely excavated or channelled, on their inner side, from near their base, and expanded in the middle; these characters, together with the more projecting eyes, the smaller and narrower form, brighter colours, sparser pubescence, and the elytra gradually attenuated behind, are the distinguishing features of the males in this genus.

The present species may be at once separated from *C. picta* (Pascoe, Journ. Ent. ii. 491) by its smaller size, more prominent eyes, squarer prothorax, finer punctuation, and differently coloured labrum, antennae, legs, and elytra.

*Hab.*—Australia (Brisbane).

I have great pleasure in dedicating this handsome little species to my friend F. P. Pascoe, Esq.

## 2. *Chromomæa vittata*, n. sp.

♂. Length  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lines:—very similar in colour, markings, &c., to the preceding, but the black of the prothorax and elytra is somewhat dusky, and with a slight greenish tinge; it is also a little larger; the eyes are less prominent, the head broader, the prothorax shorter, broader, rounded at the sides, decidedly narrowed anteriorly, the hind angles more strongly rounded, and the punctuation of the whole insect, both above and on the underside, is coarser.

The ♀ is more pubescent than the ♂; the black of the prothorax and elytra of a duskier hue, and with a more decided greenish tinge; the eyes less prominent; the elytra broader, and gradually expanding to the middle, with the yellow stripe broader and extending nearer to the apex; the tibiae are keeled only at the

base, the fore and intermediate straight, the hind a little arched only, not sinuous, nor channelled down their inner side; and the hind thighs are simple.

*Hab.*—New South Wales, and Brisbane.

It is possible that this species may, ultimately, have to be united to the preceding; but the differently formed prothorax, alike in both sexes, at present compels me to hold them distinct.

### 3. *Chromomera pallida*, n. sp.

♂. Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines:—finely pubescent; slightly shining; elytra pale greenish-yellow, with the sutural region, sides and epipleuræ, rufescent; head, save the epistoma which is dark red, and labrum, deep black; prothorax, including the flanks, bright reddish-castaneous, with an obscure irregular fuscous patch on the disc; head somewhat coarsely and rugosely punctured; prothorax longer than wide; sides sub-parallel, a little narrowed anteriorly; hind angles very slightly rounded; very finely and closely punctured; scutellum rufescent, large, strongly transverse, very broadly rounded behind; elytra scarcely half as wide again as the prothorax at the base, strongly rounded at the shoulders, punctate-striate, the punctures somewhat approximate; the striæ more apparent on the sides and at the apex than in the two preceding species: intervals sub-convex on the disc, finely and rather closely punctured; underside glossy; sterna black, minutely and rugosely punctate; parapleuræ dull red; abdomen, save the two basal joints which are more or less pitchy, bright red; very minutely punctulate; palpi, mandibles (except the tips, which are black), and antennæ, pale red, the terminal joints of the latter being more or less dusky black; legs pale yellow, with a patch near the apex of the thighs, the base and apex of the tibiæ, and the tarsi, dusky black.

The ♀ is larger, 4 lines, of a duller colour above; parapleuræ of a bright red, and the abdomen entirely red.

*Hab.*—New South Wales.

At once to be distinguished from the preceding by its black head, contrasted with its red prothorax, differently coloured elytra, and bright red abdomen.

4. *Chromomæa rufescens*, n. sp.

♀. Length  $4\frac{3}{4}$  lines:—shining; sparingly clothed with a very short, fine pubescence; labrum black; head and prothorax (flanks included) dark castaneous, with an obscure line down the centre, and a marginal patch at each side, black; elytra reddish-brown, with the apex more or less dusky-black; head strongly and rugosely punctured; prothorax a little longer than wide, sides sub-parallel, slightly narrowed in front; closely and rather finely punctured, at each side of the usual basal fovea is a small narrow elongate depression, close to the hind margin; hind angles narrowly rounded; scutellum transverse, broadly rounded behind; elytra rather broad, depressed; punctate-striate, the striae a little fainter at the sides, base, and apex; intervals sub-convex, punctured, and more or less transversely wrinkled; body beneath, save the metasternum which is partly of a bright red, black; finely pubescent, very glossy; middle joints of abdomen bright red, remainder pitchy; antennæ red, the three basal joints being paler; basal half of thighs, and the tibiae, yellowish-brown; tips of the latter, and apical half of the former, red; their tips, and the tarsi, darker.

The terminal joint of the antennæ is smaller than the preceding, and is somewhat acutely pointed at the apex.

In the two female examples of this species before me, one has the head darker, the prothorax more obscured by dusky patches, and more depressed, the sides more parallel and less contracted in front, and the basal callosities of the elytra much less pronounced, than in the other. I do not know the male. The larger size, and nearly uniform reddish-brown colour, will serve to distinguish this species from any of the foregoing.

*Hab.*—New South Wales.

5. *Chromomæa unicolor*, n. sp.

♀. Length  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lines:—entirely black, with a slight brassy tinge; shining; clothed with a rather long ashy pubescence; somewhat strongly depressed; head rather narrow, strongly punctured; the punctures, behind the eyes, elongate; prothorax a little longer than broad; sides sub-parallel, slightly contracted anteriorly; hind angles scarcely, or very narrowly, rounded; strongly punctured, the punctures large and rounded;

scutellum broadly rounded behind, punctured; elytra strongly bisinuate at the base; with a somewhat deep depression behind the basal callosities; punctate-striate, the punctures rather large; very strongly and transversely wrinkled, and irregularly punctured, on the intervals; underside black without any brassy tinge; densely pubescent; densely and strongly punctured; abdomen closely and transversely rugose-punctate; organs of the mouth, and legs, pitchy black; the tarsi a little paler; antennæ, save the second joint which is red, black.

*Hab.*—South Australia.

I have not seen the male of this species, which is very distinct from all the others by its colour, and the strongly wrinkled surface of its elytra.

### Fam. LAGRIIDÆ.

#### XENOSTETHUS, n. g. (Pl. XV. fig. 5).

Male:—*sub-mentum* pedunculate\* (*i. e.* rising considerably above the level of the bottom of the maxillary sinus), broadly arched in front; *mentum* strongly transverse, convex, arcuately emarginate in front, fore angles somewhat pointed, sides rounded before the middle, thence contracted to the base; sparsely clothed with a few long suberect hairs; *labium* very prominent, transverse, its paraglossæ (?) enormously developed (overlapping the ligula, which they nearly conceal), more or less closely united at their inner margins, and forming, thus conjoined, a transverse sub-triangular body, its sides incurved with the margins broadly reflexed, its apex more or less pointed and furnished with a tuft of hairs; the ligula being visible only at the base and through a narrow triangular cleft in the junction of the paraglossæ (?) behind; *labial palpi* short, somewhat robust; last joint short, strongly curved outwardly, the apex broadly and somewhat obliquely truncate; inner lobe of *maxilla* rather small, foliaceous, clothed with longish hairs; the outer lobe masked by a large plate, which is oblique, of an oblong form, broad and rounded

\* M. Lacordaire in his definition of the family, says:—"Menton non porté par un pédoncule du sous-menton;" this is certainly an error, for, in the whole of the genera, the sub-mentum is more or less pedunculate; in the genus *Statira* it is even more strongly so than in *Xenostethus*.



in front, and gradually tapering behind ; \* *maxillary palpi* very long, hairy, last joint elongate, cultriform ; *mandibles* thin, rather strongly curved near their extremity ; bifid at the end, the prongs of unequal length, sharp and pointed ; *labrum* transverse, strongly notched in front, fore angles broadly rounded, thence rather sharply contracted to the base ; attached to the epistoma by a semicorneous hinge ; *head* rounded behind the eyes, then suddenly contracted into a rather long cylindrical neck ; *cheeks* prominent ; *epistoma* short, broadly truncate and sub-sinuous in front, sides sub-parallel, or slightly widening behind, separated from the front by a well-marked transverse impression ; *eyes* large, prominent, transverse, approximate above, narrowed below, hind margins sinuous, slightly notched in front for the reception of the antennary auricles (= "oreillettes antennaires," Lacord.), the latter small and narrow (leaving the globular roots of the antennæ exposed) but very prominent ; *antennæ* long, slender ; joint 1 elongate, thickening to the extremity ; 2 short ; 3 more than twice the length of 2, and, like it, a little swollen at the end ; 4-10 elongate, sub-equal, sub-cylindrical, or slightly thickened at their extremity ; 11 more than twice the length of 10, cylindrical, the apex pointed ; joints 1-3 are smooth and nearly hairless, the remainder are minutely rugose-punctate, and more or less clothed with short decumbent hairs : *prothorax* globoso-oval, its pronotum confounded with its flanks, but with all the angles apparent, distant from the elytra, notably prolonged behind the insertion of the anterior coxæ ; faintly bisinuate and finely margined in front ; constricted behind near the base, which becomes suddenly and obliquely widened, hind margin somewhat thickened or raised, and strongly bisinuate ; *scutellum* elongate, narrow, sinuous at the sides ; entire, and gradually arched, behind ; *elytra* elongate, narrow, sub-cylindrical ; half as wide again as the prothorax at the base, which is truncate ; sub-parallel, the shoulders distinct, rounded ; contracted near the hind extremity, with the apex rounded, or obliquely truncate, and with a small spine or tooth at the sutural angle ; *epipleural fold* narrow, sinuous, a little expanded

\* What appears to be the *lobe proper* (densely clothed with short hairs at its summit) is found soldered to the under surface of this plate, and is more or less enfolded by an inner expansion of it ; no mere description, however, can convey a correct idea of the curious oral organs of this insect ; the details given on the plate, where they are shown *in situ*, and dissected out, on both their faces, will best illustrate them.

near the base, gradually narrowing towards the extremity of the elytra behind; *legs* long; the three pairs nearly equidistant (in consequence of the prolongation of the prothorax behind its acetabula); fore and hind thighs very strongly incrassate, the former curved, and with a broad blunt tooth near their extremity within; tibiae of the same pairs rather strongly arched, expanded, broadly excavated, and partly fringed with long hairs within; the anterior are also thickened at their extremity; intermediate thighs comparatively slender, slightly thickening from their base to near their extremity; the intermediate tibiae are a little curved, and slightly excavated within, at their basal half; the hind and intermediate tibiae are also armed with a short curved spur; tarsi furnished with a brush of short hairs beneath, and with a few longer hairs on their sides and above; the penultimate joint of all sub-bilobate; the first of the posterior nearly as long the following united; fore and intermediate coxae more or less clothed with long shaggy hairs; the posterior transverse, oblique; the anterior moderately long, somewhat narrowly separated by the prosternal process; *prosternum* broadly concave in front, its *process* between the coxae is narrow, very prominent, canaliculate, with the margin, at each side, raised into a long obtuse tooth; it is abruptly bent down behind the coxae, then suddenly widened, plain, the hind extremity more or less strongly hooked, the apex being obtusely pointed; *mesosternum* horizontal, broadly hollowed out in front in form of an open V; *metasternum* elongate, its episterna sub-parallel, sinuous at the sides; *intercoxal process* long, narrowly triangular, the apex pointed; *abdomen* 5-jointed, the last joint arcuately truncate at each side at the apex, leaving a short broad triangular projection in the centre; *body* winged.

Female:—differs from the male in having the *eyes* a little less prominent, less approximate above; the *prothorax* shorter, less globose, broader in front and behind; the *scutellum* not sinuous at the sides, and notched behind; the *elytra* not so parallel, a little expanded behind the middle, the apex pointed (but still having the tooth at the sutural angle, as in the ♂); the *epipleural fold* broadly continued to the hind extremity; the fore and hind thighs straight, less strongly incrassate, simple; the tibiae (of the same pairs) sinuous, not arched, and neither expanded nor excavated within; intermediate

tibiæ straight, entire; the first joint of the posterior tarsi a little less elongate; the fore and intermediate coxæ smooth, or with but a few short inconspicuous hairs; the *prosternal process* not toothed at each side between the coxæ, nor hooked at the hind extremity; the abdomen 5-jointed as in the ♂, the last joint is not truncate, but has a small semicircular notch at its extreme apex.

The antennæ are imperfect in all the female examples I have of this insect; but judging from the portion remaining, I should say they do not materially differ from the ♂, unless, it may be, in the terminal joint.

The submentum (= "pièce prébasalaire" of Du Val, Gen. des Coléop. Introd.) is well defined in this genus, being marked out from the rest of the undersurface of the head by a deeply impressed line or suture. I cannot find any trace of spurs to the anterior tibiæ in either sex.

Of the genera yet published *Xenostethus* is most nearly related to *Statira*, with which it has many points of structure in common; but in the peculiar form of its oral organs, and in the remarkable prolongation of the prothorax behind the acetabula, it cannot, so far as my knowledge extends, claim relationship with any other described genus of *Heteromera*. The marked protuberance of the anterior coxæ and parts adjacent, with their acetabula broadly closed behind; the elongate terminal joint of the antennæ; the head contracted behind into a long neck; and the form of the tarsi, are the chief characters which lead me to place the genus, provisionally at least, in the family *Lagriide*; ultimately, perhaps, its many special peculiarities may be considered of sufficient value to entitle it to rank in a less subordinate position; the family, however, already contains some very peculiar forms.

*Xenostethus Lacordairii*, n. sp. (Pl. XV. fig. 5).

♂. Length  $7\frac{3}{4}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$  lines:—elongate; narrow; shining; elytra clear bright green, or olive green, sometimes with the sides purplish coppery; head and prothorax deep shining black; the former more or less convex and smooth on the crown; front flattened or depressed, uneven, sparingly punctured; epistoma and labrum smooth, the latter having some long hairs above and fringing the

anterior border; mentum coarsely rugose-punctate; a few large rounded punctures behind the eyes and on the cheeks; neck finely and sparingly punctured; *prothorax*, including the flanks, strongly punctured, the punctures large and rounded, more sparingly distributed on the disc, more crowded on the sides; longer than broad, very convex or globose; strongly rounded on the sides to the constriction behind, thence rapidly expanding to the hind angles; not impressed down the median line; an oblong fovea or depression on the middle of the base, within the margin; *scutellum* black, smooth; *elytra* elongate, sides nearly parallel, and feebly sinuous; punctate-striate; the punctures rather large, deep, rounded and approximate; the intervals convex and smooth; meso- and meta-pleuræ and sides of metasternum punctured, the punctures large and rounded: metasternum strongly depressed in the middle, and, together with the abdomen, transversely wrinkled and sparsely clothed with long hairs: body beneath, legs, palpi, labrum, and three first joints of antennæ pitchy-black, shining; remaining joints of the latter reddish-brown.

♀. Length  $7\frac{1}{4}$  — 8 lines:—differs from the ♂ in having the head more densely and coarsely punctured behind the eyes: the prothorax shorter, less convex, less rounded at the sides, wider in front and behind, faintly impressed down the median line, without the depression in the middle of the base; *elytra* less parallel at the sides, a little expanded behind the middle: metasternum and abdomen smooth, not transversely wrinkled, and hairless; the former convex, not depressed in the middle.

*Hab.*—Sherboro Island: West Coast of Africa.

I dedicate this most peculiar insect to the illustrious author of the "Genera des Coléoptères."

## Family RHIPIPHORIDÆ.

### Gen. ACOSMUS.

(Dej. Cat. p. 239); Lacord. Genera, v. p. 625, note.

Judging from an example in the Lafertéan Collection labelled "*Acosmus capensis*, Dej.," this species is certainly identical with the *Geoscopus murinus*, Gerstäck. Monog. Rhipiphor. pp. 7, 8, plate, fig. 2. a. b. c.

*Explanation of Plate XV.*

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- Fig. 1. *Aryenis rufescens*, (a, b).  
 2. *Chorasmius procerus*, (a).  
 3. *Goniadera interrupta*, (a, b, c).  
 4. *Ædiatorix Jansoni*, (a, b, c).  
 5. *Xenostethus Lacordairii*, ♂; (a, antenna; b, head, underside; c, mentum, labium, &c.; d, back view of paraglossæ?; e, inner face of maxilla, &c.; f, outer face of maxilla, &c.; g, last abdominal joint in ♀; h, last abdominal joint in ♂).  
 6. *Goniadera repanda*, (a, b, c).  
 7. *Goniadera*, sp., (a, b, c).  
 8. *Phymatodes tuberculatus*, ♀. (a, b, c).  
 9. *Phymatodes*, sp., ♂, (a, b, c).
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*Additional Explanation of Plate XII.*


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The following figures were added to this Plate after the explanation (*ante*, p. 274) was printed:—

- Fig. 1\*. *Hypaulax marginata*, head and prothorax, upperside; 1e\*, underside. (*Ante*, p. 261.)  
 8. *Dechius scissicollis*, ♂ ?. (*Ante*, p. 266.)  
 8\*. *Dechius scissicollis*, hind tibia, enlarged.